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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/067,610	02/04/2002	Rafie Shamsaasef	D2684	5884

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GENERAL INSTRUMENT CORPORATION DBA THE CONNECTED
HOME SOLUTIONS BUSINESS OF MOTOROLA, INC.
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EXAMINER	
OKORONKWO, CHINWENDU C	
ART UNIT	**PAPER NUMBER**
2136	

DATE MAILED: 04/05/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/067,610	SHAMSAASEF ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Chinwendu C. Okoronkwo	2136	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *11 January 2006*.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1 and 3-20* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1 and 3-20* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Arguments

1. In response to communications filed on 1/11/2006, applicant does amend claims 1, 4, 6, 13 and 17-20; cancels claim 2. The following claims, claims 1 and 3-20 are presented for examination.

1.1 Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1 and 3-20 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

2. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

> A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –
>
> (e) the invention was described in a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention thereof by the applicant for patent, or on an international application by another who has fulfilled the requirements of paragraphs (1), (2), and (4) of section 371(c) of this title before the invention thereof by the applicant for patent.

The changes made to 35 U.S.C. 102(e) by the American Inventors Protection Act of 1999 (AIPA) and the Intellectual Property and High Technology Technical Amendments Act of 2002 do not apply when the reference is a U.S. patent resulting directly or indirectly from an international application filed before

November 29, 2000. Therefore, the prior art date of the reference is determined under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) prior to the amendment by the AIPA (pre-AIPA 35 U.S.C. 102(e)).

Claims 1, 4 and 5 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being disclosed by Brezak et al. (U.S. Patent Publication No. 20030018913).

Regarding claim 1, Brezak et al., discloses a communication authorization method, comprising the steps of:

- A third party server receiving a request for access information to access content (0042);
- generating the access information to access the desired content from a first application server (0045);
- generating authentication of the access information using a first service ticket to the first application server (0046-0048); and
- sending the access information and authentication to a client, whereby the client presents the access information and authentication to the first application server to be authorized to receive the desired content from the first application server (0048).

Regarding claim 4, Brezak et al., discloses the method as claimed in claim 1, further comprising the step of: generating at least a portion of the authentication

using the first service ticket (0048).

Regarding claim 5, Brezak et al., discloses the method as claimed in claim 4, further comprising the steps of:

- requesting a ticket granting ticket (TGT ticket) (0004);
- receiving a TGT ticket (0005);
- requesting the third party server service ticket for the first application server (0008); and
- receiving the third party server service ticket for the first application server (0008).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

3. Claims 3 and 6-20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Brezak et al. as applied to claims 1, 4 and 5 above, and further in view of Kato (US Patent Number 6,381,331 B1).

Regarding claim 3, Brezak et al. is silent in disclosing the step of generating the access information including generating session rights and encrypting at least a portion of the session rights using a third party server service key for the first application server.

Kato discloses an "information sending system and method, which can send encrypted information which can be decrypted in units of portions of the information," comprising information (access information) segmentation means for segmenting information into a plurality of blocks and encrypting the plurality of segmented blocks (portion of the session rights) using a first key (third party server service key) (col. 1 lines 47-63 of Kato).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art, at the time of the invention, to have been motivated to apply the information segmentation and first key encryption means of Kato with the system and method for constrained delegation of authentication credentials of Brezak et al. Motivation for this combination is recited by Kato whereby it is disclosed that the information sending system, of Kato, encrypts outgoing information with different keys, and the first and second keys for decrypting these blocks are encrypted by different keys and are added to the outgoing information, allowing for different persona to either have the ability to decrypt blocks of information encoded with either one or both keys – it allows for added security (col. 2 lines 19-29). Therefore, Brezak et al. presents a method for constrained delegation of authentication credentials without explicitly reciting the features of security inherent in an authentication service (server) – although implied due to the basic functionality of an authentication server.

Kato explicitly recites these security features which comprise the claimed security features of the applicant as noted above.

Regarding claim 6, Brezak et al., the method as claimed in claim 1, further comprising the steps of:

- verifying the authentication of the access information using the first service ticket, and client authorization (0046-0048 of Brezak et al.); and
- issuing a key reply if the authentication of the access information and client authorization are verified (0048 of Brezak et al.).

Brezak et al. are silent in disclosing the extracting the access information and authentication.

Kato does disclose the extracting the access information and authentication (col. 11 lines 22-27 Kato).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to have been motivated to apply the steps of extracting a session key of Kato with the system and method for constrained delegation of authentication credentials of Brezak et al. Brezak et al. recites motivation for this combination whereby it is disclosed "a method that includes identifying a target service (server) to which access is sought on behalf of a client, and causing a server to request

a new service credential (key), for use by the server, from a trusted third-party" (0008 of Brezak et al.). Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine the steps of extracting a session key of Kato with the system and method for constrained delegation of authentication credentials of Brezak et al., as the system and methods of Brezak et al. incorporates the transmission of a key request in the request for a "new service credential" – although not explicitly stating this key would be "extracted" and sent to the requester.

Brezak et al. are silent in disclosing the application server receiving a key request including the access information and authentication.

Kato does disclose the delivery of the public key to users, delivery of secret key information and notification of download request (key request) (col. 9 lines 64-67, col. 10 lines 1-4, col. 10 lines 64-67 and col. 11 lines 1-2 of Kato).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to have been motivated to apply the download request (key request) delivery system of Kato with the system and method for constrained delegation of authentication credentials of Brezak et al. Brezak et al. recites motivation for this combination whereby it is disclosed "a method that includes identifying a target service (server) to which access is sought on behalf of a client, and causing a server to request a new service credential (key), for use by the

server, from a trusted third-party (0008 of Brezak et al.). Kato, as cited above, explicitly recites this limitation. Therefore, Brezak. et al., discloses the method for sontrained delegation of authentication credentials – implying use of a means for authentication such as the claimed "key" of the applicant. Kato explicitly recites usage of the download request analogous in functionality to the key request, which it would have been obvious to combine with the above method for constrained delegation of authentication credentials of Brezak et al.

Regarding claim 7, Brezak et al., the method as claimed in claim 6, further comprising the steps of:

- sending the key request to the first application server (0042 of Brezak et al.); and
- receiving the key reply (KEY_REP) if the authentication of the access information and client authorization are verified by the first application server (0048 of Brezak et al.).

  [The Examiner's Reasoning: Because the key is included in the transmission of authentication information, the term "KEY_REP" the Applicant claim is analogous to "TGS_REP" of Brezak et al.]

Brezak et al. are silent in disclosing a client generating a key request including the access information and the authentication.

- Kato does disclose a client generating a key request including the access information and the authentication (col. 9 lines 64-67, col. 10 lines 1-4, col. 10 lines 64-67 and col. 10 lines 1-2 of Kato);

  [*The Examiner's Reasoning:* The server receiving a key request implies that the request must first be generated by the requests of the client.]

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to have been motivated to apply the download request (key request) delivery system of Kato with the system and method for constrained delegation of authentication credentials of Brezak et al. Brezak et al. recites motivation for this combination whereby it is disclosed "a method that includes identifying a target service (server) to which access is sought on behalf of a client, and causing a server to request a new service credential (key), for use by the server, from a trusted third-party (0008 of Brezak et al.). Kato, as cited above, explicitly recites this limitation. Therefore, Brezak. et al., discloses the method for sontrained delegation of authentication credentials – implying use of a means for authentication such as the claimed "key" of the applicant. Kato explicitly recites usage of the download request analogous in functionality to the key request, which it would have been obvious to combine

with the above method for constrained delegation of authentication credentials of Brezak et al.

Regarding claim 8, Brezak et al., discloses a method for verifying authorization for a client to gain access to content and/or services, comprising the steps of:

- extracting third party server access information and third party server authentication from the key request (col. 11 lines 22-27 Kato);
- verifying an authentication of the third party access information and a client authorization (0046-0048 of Brezak et al.); and
- issuing a key reply if the authentication of the third party access information and the client authorization are verified (0048 of Brezak et al.).

Brezak et al. are silent in disclosing receiving a key request.

Kato does disclose the receiving a key request (col. 9 lines 64-67, col. 10 lines 1-4, col. 10 lines 64-67 and col. 11 lines 1-2 of Kato).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to have been motivated to apply the steps of extracting a session key of Kato with the system and method for constrained delegation of authentication credentials of Brezak et al. Brezak et al. recites motivation for this combination whereby it is disclosed "a method that includes identifying a target service (server) to

which access is sought on behalf of a client, and causing a server to request a new service credential (key), for use by the server, from a trusted third-party" (0008 of Brezak et al.). Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine the steps of extracting a session key of Kato with the system and method for constrained delegation of authentication credentials of Brezak et al., as the system and methods of Brezak et al. incorporates the transmission of a key request in the request for a "new service credential" – although not explicitly stating this key would be "extracted" and sent to the requester.

Regarding claim 9, Brezak et al., discloses the method as claimed in claim 8, further comprising the step of authenticating the third party server access information using the third party server authentication (0043 and 0048 of Brezak et al.).

Regarding claim 10, Brezak et al., discloses the method as claimed in claim 9, wherein the step of authenticating includes extracting a first service ticket from the authentication and authenticating the third party server access information using the first service ticket (0055 of Brezak et al.).

[The Examiner's Reasoning: The disclosed forwarding of the service ticket implies extracting service ticket as a ticket must be isolated/extracted before being forwarded.]

Regarding claim 11, Brezak et al., discloses the method as claimed in claim 8, wherein the step of extracting the third party server authentication, further comprising:

Brezak et al. are silent in disclosing the step of authenticating the access information including verifying a third party server signature using the session key.

Kato does disclose the step of authenticating the access information including verifying a third party server signature using the session key (col. 6 lines 42-49).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to have been motivated to apply the step of generating the authentication including generating a signature utilizing a session key of the third party server service ticket of Kato with the system and method for constrained delegation of authentication credentials of Brezak et al. Kato recites a motivation for the combination, whereby disclosing an information sending system and mail wherein data to be sent from sender A is broken up into a plurality of blocks and a transmission packet is formed from those blocks which are encrypted to be decryptable by the administrator and the receiver, and blocks which are

encrypted to be decryptable by the receiver only. Thus, the encrypted key (session key) is encrypted with the public key of the administrator – producing a signature of the administrator of the third party server. Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine the steps of generating a signature utilizing a session key of the third party server service ticket of Kato with the system and method for constrained delegation of authentication credentials of Brezak et al., as the system and methods of Brezak et al. incorporate the key request and Kato makes use of this key in the generation of signatures, encrypting the said key with the administrator's producing a signature.

Brezak et al. are silent in disclosing the steps of extracting a session key from the key request.

Kato does disclose the steps of extracting a session key from the key request (col. 9 lines 64-67, col. 10 lines 1-4, col. 10 lines 64-67 and col. 11 lines 6-52 of Kato).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to have been motivated to apply the steps of extracting a session key of Kato with the system and method for constrained delegation of authentication credentials of Brezak et al. Brezak et al. recites motivation for this combination whereby it is disclosed "a method that includes identifying a target service (server) to

which access is sought on behalf of a client, and causing a server to request a new service credential (key), for use by the server, from a trusted third-party" (0008 of Brezak et al.). Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine the steps of extracting a session key of Kato with the system and method for constrained delegation of authentication credentials of Brezak et al., as the system and methods of Brezak et al. incorporates the transmission of a key request in the request for a "new service credential" – although not explicitly stating this key would be "extracted" and sent to the requester.

Regarding claim 12, Brezak et al. are silent in disclosing the method as claimed in claim 11, wherein the step of extracting the session key including decrypting at least a portion of the key request using an application server service key and extracting the session key.

Kato does disclose disclosing the method as claimed in claim 11, wherein the step of extracting the session key including decrypting at least a portion of the key request using an application server service key and extracting the session key (col. 11 lines 6-52 and col. 12 lines 1-5 of Kato).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to have been motivated to apply the steps of extracting a session key of Kato with the system and method for constrained delegation of authentication credentials of

Brezak et al. Brezak et al. recites motivation for this combination whereby it is disclosed "a method that includes identifying a target service (server) to which access is sought on behalf of a client, and causing a server to request a new service credential (key), for use by the server, from a trusted third-party" (0008 of Brezak et al.). Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine the steps of extracting a session key of Kato with the system and method for constrained delegation of authentication credentials of Brezak et al., as the system and methods of Brezak et al. incorporates the transmission of a key request in the request for a "new service credential" – although not explicitly stating this key would be "extracted" and sent to the requester.

Regarding claim 13, Brezak et al., discloses the method as claimed in claim 8, further comprising the steps of:

- the third party server receiving a request for the access information to access content (0042 of Brezak et al.);
- generating the third party server access information to access the desired content from a first application server (0045 of Brezak et al.); and
- generating the third party server authentication of the access information (0046-0048 of Brezak et al.).

Regarding claim 14, Brezak et al., discloses the method as claimed in claim 13, wherein the step of generating the third party server authentication including incorporating a third party server service ticket for the first application server (0043-0045 of Brezak et al.).

Regarding claim 15, Brezak et al., is silent in disclosing the method as claimed in claim 14, wherein the step of generating the authentication including generating a signature utilizing a session key of the third party server service ticket.

Kato does disclose the method as claimed in claim 14, wherein the step of generating the authentication including generating a signature utilizing a session key of the third party server service ticket (col. 6 lines 42-49).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to have been motivated to apply the step of generating the authentication including generating a signature utilizing a session key of the third party server service ticket of Kato with the system and method for constrained delegation of authentication credentials of Brezak et al. Kato recites a motivation for the combination, whereby disclosing an information sending system and mail wherein data to be sent from sender A is broken up into a plurality of blocks and a transmission packet is formed from those blocks which are encrypted to be decryptable by the administrator and the receiver, and blocks which are

encrypted to be decryptable by the receiver only. Thus, the encrypted key (session key) is encrypted with the public key of the administrator – producing a signature of the administrator of the third party server. Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine the steps of generating a signature utilizing a session key of the third party server service ticket of Kato with the system and method for constrained delegation of authentication credentials of Brezak et al., as the system and methods of Brezak et al. incorporate the key request and Kato makes use of this key in the generation of signatures, encrypting the said key with the administrator's producing a signature.

Regarding claim 16, Brezak et al., discloses the method as claimed in claim 14, wherein the steps of verifying the authentication of the access information including verifying the third party server service ticket (0043-0048 of Brezak et al.).

Brezak et al. are silent in disclosing the extraction of the third party server service ticket.

Kato does disclose disclosing the extraction of the third party server service ticket (col. 111 lines 22-27 of Kato).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to have been motivated to apply the steps of extracting a session key of Kato with the system and method for constrained delegation of authentication credentials of Brezak et al. Brezak et al. recites motivation for this combination whereby it is disclosed "a method that includes identifying a target service (server) to which access is sought on behalf of a client, and causing a server to request a new service credential (key), for use by the server, from a trusted third-party" (0008 of Brezak et al.). Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine the steps of extracting a session key of Kato with the system and method for constrained delegation of authentication credentials of Brezak et al., as the system and methods of Brezak et al. incorporates the transmission of a key request in the request for a "new service credential" – although not explicitly stating this key would be "extracted" and sent to the requester.

Regarding claim 17, Brezak et al., discloses a method for providing secure communication when distributing services, comprising: the steps of:

- a third party server receiving a selection for services (0042 of Brezak et al.);
- issuing access information for the services (0045 of Brezak et al.);
- issuing authentication of the access information (0046-0048 of Brezak et al.);

- verifying an authentication of the access information and a client authorization utilizing, at least in part, a first service ticket (0048 of Brezak et al.); and
- issuing a key reply to a client if the authentication of the access information and the client authorization are verified (0048 of Brezak et al.).

Brezak et al. are silent in disclosing an application server receiving a key request from a client.

Kato does disclose the delivery of the public key to users, delivery of secret key information and notification of download request (key request) (col. 9 lines 64-67, col. 10 lines 1-4, col. 10 lines 64-67 and col. 11 lines 1-2 of Kato).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to have been motivated to apply the steps of extracting a session key of Kato with the system and method for constrained delegation of authentication credentials of Brezak et al. Brezak et al. recites motivation for this combination whereby it is disclosed "a method that includes identifying a target service (server) to which access is sought on behalf of a client, and causing a server to request a new service credential (key), for use by the server, from a trusted third-party" (0008 of Brezak et al.). Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine the steps of extracting a session key of Kato with the system and

method for constrained delegation of authentication credentials of Brezak et al., as the system and methods of Brezak et al. incorporates the transmission of a key request in the request for a "new service credential" – although not explicitly stating this key would be "extracted" and sent to the requester.

Regarding claim 18, Brezak et al., discloses the method as claimed in claim 17, further comprising the steps of:

- a KDC receiving a first service ticket request from a third party server for the application server (0137 and 0141 of Brezak et al.);
- a KDC issuing the first service ticket to the third party server for the application server (0085 of Brezak et al.); and
- the steps of the third party issuing access information and authentication including generating the access information and authentication using the first service ticket (0015 and 0016 of Brezak et al.).

Regarding claim 19, Brezak et al., discloses the method as claimed in claim 17, further comprising the steps of:

- receiving a second service ticket request for the first server (claims 36 and 40 of Brezak et al.);
- issuing a second service ticket for the application server (claims 36 and 40 of Brezak et al.); and

- the step of the application server receiving a key request wherein the key request includes the second service ticket (claims 36 and 40 of Brezak et al.).

Regarding claim 20, Brezak et al., discloses the method as claimed in claim 17, wherein: the step of verifying the authentication of the access information including:

- extracting the first service ticket (0055of Brezak et al.);
- generating a signature using the session key (0046-0048 of Brezak et al.);

Brezak et al. are silent in disclosing the following limitations:

- decrypting the first service ticket;
- extracting a session key from the first service ticket;
- verifying the signature over the access information with the session key.

Kato does disclose the following limitations:

- decrypting the first service ticket (col. 2 lines 19-23 of Kato);
- extracting a session key from the first service ticket (col. 11 lines 6-52 of Kato);
- verifying the signature over the access information with the session key (col. 6 lines 42-49 of Kato).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to have been motivated to apply the steps of extracting a session key of Kato with the system and method for constrained delegation of authentication credentials of Brezak et al. Brezak et al. recites motivation for this combination whereby it is disclosed "a method that includes identifying a target service (server) to which access is sought on behalf of a client, and causing a server to request a new service credential (key), for use by the server, from a trusted third-party" (0008 of Brezak et al.). Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine the steps of extracting a session key of Kato with the system and method for constrained delegation of authentication credentials of Brezak et al., as the system and methods of Brezak et al. incorporates the transmission of a key request in the request for a "new service credential" – although not explicitly stating this key would be "extracted" and sent to the requester.

Conclusion

5. The prior art made of record, although not relied upon, and considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure include:

U.S. Patent(s):

6,775,772	Binding et al.
5,832,228	Holden et al.
6,067,620	Holden et al.
5,872,849	Sudia, Frank Wells

6,009,177	Sudia, Frank Wells
6,684,331	Srivastava, Sunil K.

U.S Patent Application Publication(s):

20030018915	Stoll, Louis
20030028762	Trill et al.
20040003287	Zissimopoulos et al.
20050114666	Sudia, Frank W.

6. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Chinwendu C. Okoronkwo whose telephone number is (571) 272 2662. The examiner can normally be reached on MWF 9:15 - 7:30 and TuTh 9:00 - 2:00.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Ayaz R. Sheikh can be reached on (571) 272 3795. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

CCO

April 3, 2006

CHRISTOPHER REVAK
PRIMARY EXAMINER
4/3/06